

APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

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Invention: ROTOR DISC

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This is a:

- ☐ Provisional Application
- ☒ Regular Utility Application
- ☐ Continuing Application
☐ The contents of the parent are incorporated by reference
- ☐ PCT National Phase Application
- ☐ Design Application
- ☐ Reissue Application
- ☐ Plant Application
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SPECIFICATION

Rotor Disc

The present invention relates to a rotor disc for use in an electrical machine and in particular to the construction of an active rim on the rotor disc.

5 Electrical machines, which operate in accordance with transverse flux principles, consist of an armature winding in the form of a circular coil co-axial with a rotor. The rotor consists of one or more active rims comprising a multiplicity of magnets and laminated poles, fastened to the disc. The
10 armature winding links the flux generated by the permanent magnets mounted on the rim of the rotor disc by means of a series of stator cores.

The rotor disc may support several rotor rims typically arranged in pairs on opposite sides of the disc. Each rotor
15 rim is circumferential and consists of a single row of magnets and pole pieces.

European patent 0779695-B, in the name of Rolls-Royce Power Engineering plc, describes an arrangement in which the laminations in each pole piece are clamped by one or more
20 bolts. The bolts pass through the lamination stack and the rotor disc. It is necessary for the rotor poles, which are made from a ferromagnetic material such as silicon-iron alloy, to be electrically insulated from the bolts passing through them to minimise power losses due to eddy currents.

25 Conventional methods of achieving the required insulation include providing an insulating coating on the surface of the bolt or sheathing the bolt with an insulated tube. The application of a coating to the bolt is expensive whilst the sheath may be damaged during installation and
30 requires an additional assembly clearance which adversely affects build accuracy.

The present invention seeks to provide an insulated pole piece, which is not expensive to produce, has adequate insulation integrity and which more accurately locates the
35 pole piece relative to the disc.

According to the present invention a rotor disc for use in an electrical machine has at least one circumferential rotor rim mounted thereon, the rotor rim comprises at least one row of alternate magnets and laminated pole pieces, the laminations in each pole piece being supported by at least one bolt which extends through the rotor disc, a clearance being provided between the laminations and the bolt passing therethrough. The clearance insulates the bolt from the laminations in each pole piece.

Preferably the laminations are mounted concentrically on the bolt in a radially spaced relationship to provide the insulating clearance. This eases assembly of the rotor rim, as a close fit is not required between the laminated pole pieces and the bolt.

The laminations may be bonded together to form a stack, the stack of bonded laminations being mounted concentrically on the bolt in a radially spaced relationship. Bonding the laminations into a stack gives a discrete component that is easier to assemble.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the stack of bonded laminations is mounted concentrically on the bolt in a radially spaced relationship by the provision of insulated annular members at either end of the stack. The insulated annular members may be recessed into either end to minimise the insulating clearance over most of the stack length and ease assembly with small radial clearances.

Preferably the insulated annular members are resilient and are formed from an elastomeric material, which allows them to be pressed into the recesses and ensures accurate location of the pole piece relative to the rotor disc.

The laminated pole pieces may be compressed. Preferably resilient means, such as nuts and sprung washers, are provided on the bolt for compressing the laminated pole pieces. The nuts and sprung washers maintain the correct compressive force on the laminated pole pieces throughout operation.

The present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which;

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a transverse flux motor having a rotor constructed in accordance with the
5 present invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged view of part of one of the rotor rims shown in figure 1 having laminated pole pieces.

Figure 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view through one of the laminated pole pieces shown in figure 2 mounted in
10 accordance with the present invention.

Referring to figure 1 a transverse flux motor, generally indicated at 10 comprises a rotor and a stator assembly.

The rotor assembly has four rotor discs 14 bolted to flanges 13 on a hollow shaft 12. Each disc 14 has four
15 circumferential rotor rims 16 that support the active rotor components for four motor phases.

Each rim 16 consists of a single row of alternate pole pieces 18 and permanent magnets 20, figure 2. Suitable magnet materials are the high-energy rare earth magnet materials
20 such as samarium cobalt and neodymium iron boron.

The pole pieces 18 are laminated and pre-bonded into a stack. Pre-bonding the laminations into a stack gives a discrete component that is easier to assemble onto the rotor 14. A bolt 22 passes through bolthole 21 to fasten the stack
25 of laminations to the rotor disc 14, figure 3.

A compressive force is applied to the laminated pole piece 18 via two annular members 24 and 26 made from glass reinforced plastic. The outer annular member 26 is tightened down using nuts 28 and a number of sprung washers 30.

The sprung washers 30 are resilient so that the correct compressive force is maintained on the pole piece 18 regardless of relaxation in the stack of laminations and differential expansion of the rotor components. Retaining a compressive force on the laminated stack maintains the
35 required structural stiffness and minimises deflections in the pole pieces 18 when in operation.

The pole pieces 18 are mounted concentrically on the bolt 22 in a radially spaced relationship so that a clearance 23 is created between the bolt 22 and the pole pieces 18. The clearance 23 acts to insulate the bolt 22 from the pole
5 pieces 18, which are made from a ferromagnetic material such as silicon-iron alloy.

The pole pieces 18 are mounted in a radially spaced relationship with the bolt 22 by insulated annular members 27 located at either end. In the preferred embodiment of the
10 present invention the annular members 27 are O-rings which are formed from a resilient material such as an elastomer. The O-rings 27 are self-centring and ensure that the laminations remain concentric.

The O-rings 27 are recessed into the ends of the pole
15 pieces 18 to maintain a small clearance 23 between the bolt 22 and the pole pieces 18. Only a small clearance 23 is required due to the modest electrical insulation requirements. The clearance 23 need only insulate against a voltage of the order of 1 volt in order to limit the power
20 loss due to eddy currents. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention a clearance 23 of the order of 0.25mm is sufficient to insulate against a voltage of 1 volt whilst giving sufficient clearance to meet the demanding shock and vibration requirements of the transverse flux motor.

25 An arrangement in accordance with the present invention offers the advantages that it is easier to assemble, it offers good and reliable concentricity whilst eliminating the need for tight tolerances.